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Advertising Entes. BARRY AND SURDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertis ing; large type, mi cents; and preferred positions, 66 ments to \$2.50, according to classification brps. Proferred posttions from 75 cents to 81.

Advertisements for THE WERKLY SUN, Consed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before size o'clock.

No Victory Here!

The New York Herald has published what burports to be the exact text of the treaty perotlated at Berlin last summer for the settlement of the Samoan dispute. We see no reason to doubt that the document which our neighbor has secured is authentic.

If that is the case, no victory was won at Berlin by American diplomacy; and the Benate should promptly reject a proposed treaty which practically surrenders all that the United States has contended for, while it puts the control of Samoan affairs finally and forever into German bands.

At the time when Mr. PHELPS was nom inated as Minister to Germany because he brought back from Berlin in his inside cont pocket a treaty said to be "a satisfactory and honorable solution of the Samoan difficulty," THE SUN suggested that it might be well to restrain the national enthusiasm until the contents of the treaty were known. Our information concerning the instrument now prematurely disclosed by the Herald led us to remark on June 27, 1889: "We fancy that when the exact trath comes to be mown as to how much the United States Government ass gained, and how far the two Bismancus have been

witted in this match of intellects that the general ng in America will not be one of unalloyed satis-The treaty as now published-if ratified by The United States-would certainly give unalloyed satisfaction in Germany, and to everybody who has been in sympathy with Germany's aggressive, persistent, and frequently outrageous attempts to dominate

in the Samoan group to the detriment of American interests. Mr. PHELPS, Mr. KASSON, and Mr. BATES won no diplomatic victory over Germany and England at Berlin. Just how far they were persuaded into surrendering principles for which they went to contend, and to maintain which public sentiment at home had sent out the fleet that perished in Apia Bay, will appear as the discussion of the treaty's provisions proceeds.

Meanwhile, there is not great danger that two-thirds of the Senate will agree to ratify a treaty of texture and fabric like this.

Regulating the Price of Silver.

The distinguishing features of Secretary WINDOM's Silver bill, as he has presented it to Congress, are, first, the suspension of the present compulsory purchase and coinage of silver to the amount of \$2,000,000 a month; and, secondly, the giving to the Secretary of the Treasury of a discretionary power to buy any quantity of silver he pleases, practically at any price he pleases. There is no likelihood that the bill will become a law, because it will be opposed both by the extreme silver men and by the extreme gold men, and the two together have votes enough in Congress to defeat it: but it is interesting as showing the Secretary's blindness in regard to the subject.

From the text of the whole bill, and espe-

cially from that section of it which gives to the Secretary of the Treasury the power to suspend purchases "at any time when he is satisfied that, through combinations or speculative manipulation of the market, the price of silver is arbitrary, nominal, or fictitious," it is apparent that Mr. WINDOM asks for, would become the chief agent in establishing an "arbitrary, nominal, and fictitious" price for the metal. With the whole resources of the Treasury of the United States at his back, and with the consequent ability to purchase every ounce of sliver that has been or can be mined in the world, how can there be any market price for it except that which he himself fixes? By stopping purchases he could put the price down, and by resuming them he could put it up. The bill allows him to go as high as \$1 for 371} grains, and he could if he chose easily force it be low 60 cents for the same quantity. His operations would be like those of a whale in a swimming tank. When he lay still there would be a calm, but when he moved the disturbance would be terrific.

The sensible thing to do in regard to silver is to make its use as money optional between debtors and creditors at the time they enter into their agreements. Lenders now often stipulate for repayment in gold. and borrowers might equally insist upon the right to receive silver and pay back silver. Only, the contract should be, not for dollars, but for ounces, and all that the Government need to do, if it is to do anything, is to issue against deposits of sliver bullion certificates redeemable in ounces of silver. This would stop the present expenditure for the coining of silver dollars which are not wanted, and give to our citizens that liberty in making their bargains which it is the first of Democratic duties to guarantee.

Pure Water for the Million.

Among the most useful of recent inventions is a new process of evaporation by the aid of which perfectly pure distilled water may be brought within the reach of every one at a reasonable cost. This process is also applicable to the condensation of all sorts of solutions, and is known by the name of its inventor, Mr. H. T. YABYAN of Toledo, a chemist who first came into public notice as an expert on distillation in the service of the Government during the prosecution of the Whiskey Ring by Secretary BRISTOW.

Before this invention, evaporation in the arts was conducted by the direct application of heat to the vessel containing the fluid to be treated, as in the be inspired in his opposition to the proteccase of an ordinary steam boller, where the water surrounds the tubes, and the heat is carried through the latter. Briefly stated, the YARYAN process is just the reverse. The fiuld to be treated is fed through the tubes, while the heat is applied around them by the agency of live steam generated in the usual manner. These tubes are arranged in a series of three, four, five, or six, or even eight cylinders connected with each other, through which the fluid circulates. surrounded, as above indicated, by the live steam, which gives up nearly all its heat to procure in 1838 the election of the candibefore it is permitted to escape. The de-

tails of the machinery are simple, the tubes and condensation chambers are easily flushed and cleaned by live steam, and the work done by each set is called an "effect." Thus a battery of three cylinders produces a triple effect, one of five a quintuple effect, and so on. The machinery for a quintuple effect involving five cylinders, and the necessary tubing, of course, costs more than for a quadruple or triple effect, but it utilizes more heat, or in other words requires less fuel, and is correspondingly

economical. In the extraction of water from cane juice, glucose, brine, or any other chemical solution, or from wood pulp, or in collecting oil from wool washings, the new process has proved itself to be much more economical than any other known; although it has been in use less than three years, it has gone all over the world. The leading sugar plantations, refineries, wood-pulp mills, and chemical works in all countries have adopted it, and the manufacture of the machinery has already grown into a great industry. The YARYAN Company of England has taken over the great works of MIRLIES, WATSON & MIR-LIES at Glasgow, while the American company has extensive shops at Cleveland, and

both are full of orders. The process is, of course, adapted to the production of chemically pure water and can be readily applied to the machinery of the great ocean steamers and naval cruisers for the purpose of making good the loss of feed water to the boilers. It is also applicable to the use of hotels and private houses, where pure water for the toilet, laundry, and drinking purposes is so essential. Separate plants have been designed for the use of cities and private corporations who desire to furnish water chemically pure for domestic consumption; and when it is considered that thirty-five or even forty tons of absolutely pure water can be furnished by this process for every ton of coal consumed-or at a cost of from thirtyfive to forty cents per thousand gallonsand that the best results by the old processes are from twenty to twenty-five tons for each ton of coal, it will be seen at once that pure water for drinking purposes at

The only real question in connection with the use of the new process for supplying pure water for domestic use, relates to the distribution of the water after it is produced. Bottling, barrelling, and delivering by wagon, even in large quantities, multiplies the cost to such an extent as to put the water beyond the reach of the multitude, hence a system of distribution by special pipes would seem to be necessary. This, it is estimated might be done at the cost of about \$3,500 per mile, exclusive of the house connections and fixtures; but surely here is a field for benevolent investigation, effort, and expenditure well worth looking into, especially in cities like Chicago and Philadelphia. where hundreds of deaths are said to occur monthly from the use of polluted water.

least can be brought within the reach of all.

Civilization in New York

The people of the city of New York profess to be a civilized community. Many of them live in luxury, and hundreds of thousands of them live in comfort. They spend millions of dollars upon their houses and homes, for their parks, in hospitals and other charities, and for governmental purposes. Some of this money is doubtless wasted, but most of it is effectively applied to the objects sought to be attained. Among other objects to which large expenditures are devoted may be mentioned the preservation of the general health and the cleaning of our streets, avenues, and public places. Our readiness to spend money for all these purposes may justly be looked upon as evidence of the attainment of a high degree of civilization.

But to appreciate how civilized we really are, reference should be made to a very interesting and suggestive report just issued by the Woman's Prison Association of New York. It used to be said of a celebrated prison in Edinburgh that it was the healthlest place in all Scotland, as it enjoyed the smallest death rate; but no such opinion could well be expressed in reference to the New York prison which we find thus described in the report which we have mentioned:

"We are sorry to report that Essex Market prison ! practically in the same evercrowded, unsanitary condition as reported last year. The prison is old, dirty, and does not see that he himself, if he should be slied with vermin, and requires remodelling or tearing intrusted with the discretionary power he down and an entire new structure built. The prison is the population almost entirely foreign, and but little more can be done to improve the condition with the present structure. Every morning at least two bucket fuls of water are carried to each cell by the working women; never less than fifty bucketfuls are used to flush the closets. As this can only be done once in twenty four hours, the cells are at all times pauseating."

> This is a dreadful picture of neglect in prison management, discreditable alike to the Government of the city and the Government of the State. Such a condition of things should not be allowed to endure after the attention of the public authorities who possess the power to effect a change has once been called to it. To house prisoners in a den of filth and nastiness as the Essex Market prison is shown to be by this report is simply barbarous; and some of those legislators at Albany who want to spend \$50,000 or \$100,000 of the public money in putting the American flag on every common school, would do well to spend something first for the purpose of preventing New York prisons from becoming pest houses.

Brice, Singerly, and Scott,

Col. SINGERLY'S opinion of Col. BRICE as a United States Senator is conveyed in a paragraph in the Philadelphia Record:

"Mr. Catvix S. Brick of New York will prove a valu able acquisition to the Senate Ciub of railroad monopo-lists and their attorneys. Although the Republican rail road magnates and their representatives largely predominate in the ciab, they will none the less heartily welcome Mr. Harm. When the interests of monopoly are involved they make common cause, without the slightest regard to mere party names "

Does the last sentence strike the ear with a familiar sound?

A few years ago Col. SINGERLY'S political friend and fellow worker for free trade, Col. WILLIAM L. SCOTT, wrote as follows to a distinguished Republican, the President of a great railway company, begging for help in his fight for renomination to Congress:

"Aithough you are a Republican and I am a Deme crat, we do not differ much in regard to our views in connection with corporate property, and I may be able to serve these interests should I pull through again,"

This was a frank confession in private on the part of Col. Scorr of the very same motives and sentiments which Col. SINGERLY attributes to Col. BRICE as a matter of odium

"And yet Col. Scorr pretended in public to tive tariff by a profound and almost holy devotion to the interests of the workingman of America, as against what Col. SINGERLY calls "the interests of monopoly."

The celebrity attained by Col. Scorr's letter has had a somewhat depressing effect upon the activity of that gentleman in the attempt to build up in Pennsylvania Democracy committed to CLEVELAND and the "no step backward" idea.

Why does Col. SINGERLY attack Col. BRICE? Is it because that gentleman failed date who represented Col. SINGEBLY's and American workingman? But Col. Baron did his best. It not his fault that the obese candidate of Col. SINGERLY and Col. Scorr experienced the

Col. Scorr's theories of what is best for the

historic and Irremediable disaster which befell the Hon. HUMPTY-DUMPTY.

The dacoits are the professional robbers of Burmah, who go about in armed bands destroying villages for the sole purpose of plunder and killing all the natives who offer resistance. A while ago the English troops came to the site of a once fine village, of which nothing was left but a few charred sticks. Some natives who were with the party looked over the ground and reported that there was no doubt the mischief had been done, not by dacolts, but by the savage Chin tribe. They said the dacoits were excellent Buddhists, and if they had burned the village they would have spared the temple and monastery, but the Chins, hav-

ing no religious scruples, spare nothing. It is then the redceming feature of the murderous dacoits that they are good Buddhists. They appear to resemble the excellent Catholio who confessed that he had committed a peculiarly atroclous murder, and had then lunched upon the sandwiches he found in his victim's pocket, taking care, however, to throw away the meat because it was Friday.

The remarkable series of Alpine disasters in 1988 were evidently taken to heart by mountain climbers, for the past season has been almost without tragedies above the snow line. The thousands who last summer scrambled up and down a hundred slopes in Switzerland all returned home unscathed, though a few of them had some ugly tumbles which will teach them to observe greater caution when they next appear on the alpine snow fields. The season would have been entirely devoid of exciting incidents if two or three fatal accidents had not occurred in the Bavarian and Austrian Alps. There were also some hairbreadth escapes, as, for instance, that of the North German tourist, who, with his guide, tumbled head over heels down a mountain side a distance of 5,415 feet, and still lives to tell the tale. A story like that will entertain his grandchildren fully as much as though he had conquered the Matterborn.

If the Hon. JOHN JAMES INGALLS is in sound body and voice this afternoon he will speak a speech worth hearing and worth read-Mr. INGALLS is often wrong, but he is always brilliant; and his speeches are always a treat to the Senate galleries because of the numerous brickbats that he heaves at things and persons that fail to meet his approbation.

The Hon. John J. O'BRIEN is never so crushed to earth as not to rise again and dance ilg on his crushers.

For Chief Justice of Samoa, under the nev treaty, when ratified: Herr BRANDERS of Mulinuu.

Speaker Reed's "K" Lists. From the Washington Post.

After the passage of the resolution creating a special committee to consider the World's Fair proposition, one of the Ohio members went to Mr. Lodge, who s regarded as the Speaker's nearest adviser in such matters, and suggested the name of one of his colleagues from Ohio for the Chairmanahip. "I do not intend to interfere in behalf of any one in

this maiter," said Mr. Lodge, "but to save your friend from the embarrarement of applying for the honor and being subsequently ignored, I will find out if he is on any of the Speaker's 'K' lists. If he is an H. H. K. or an H. K., his chances are hopeless, and I would not advise

him to try for the place even if he is a 'K.'"

"Why, what have all these its and Ks got to do with
it?" said the astonished Ohlo member. "I haven't heard anything about them since the Arbuckle-Campbell case."
"They have everything to do with it," said Mr. Lodge

emphatically. "You see when the standing committees were appointed a lot of members made an awful disturbance, because they were not given what they wanted in the expectation that they would bluff Mr. Reed into giving them some consolation Chairmanahip later in the session. Now, the Speaker understood thus later in the session. Now, the openary nonerscoot this and determined to take precisely the opposite course. He devided the soreheads into three classes, the first of which were marked 'K,' as an abbreviation for kicker, the second were made 'H. K,' for hard kicker, and the third degree is 'H. H. K.,' or h— of a hard kicker. Cheadle of Indiana heads the 'H. H. K's."

Solar and Terrestrial Commotion. From the Rochester Democrat.

An observation of the sun yesterday [Jan. 16] showed a long line or streak of intense whiteness ex-tending from the sun's eastern limb toward the meridan. The streak was forked at its western end, spread ing out in every direction. The streak was crooked in a curious manner. It could be seen very distinctly, even when the sun was covered with thin clouds. No black spots were seen. The long white streak occu-pies the place of the disturbance which appeared by rotation about the 18th of December.

The disturbance indicated by the white flames had a powerful effect on our atmosphere and upon the earth currents Earthquake shocks were felt in Carinthia, Austria, Tuesday evening. The shocks occurred before the meteor was seen here. A pronounced earthquake shock was felt at Columbia, S. C. at 6:40 o'clock Wednesday evening. The wind storm and the earth quakes show that the solar disturbance is of intense energy. Its future action will be watched with interest. It will return by the sun's rotation about the 6th or 7th of February

verful magnetic action has some relationship with old. Exactly what this relationship is cannot now be accurately judged. But the most intense cold usually develops after powerful magnetic action caused by lar disturbance. It is quite probable that cold and eat are only magnetic conditions.

A Bad Boy and a Foolish Grandfather.

From the New York Herald. Paby McKee is daily proving himself the infant terrible of the Executive Mansion. A distinguished New Yorker who dined on familie at the White House afew days ago relates an incident which proves the correctness of this declaration.

The young man during the interval which followed the serving of the soup leaned forward in his high chair and amused himself by pounding the table so sav-agely with both first that the wineylasees in his immediate vicinity danced a merry refrain. The noise was so dealening, the New Yorker said, that you could carcely hear yourself talk.

The President, who sat beside Bennis, laid his hand

on the youngster's arm and mildly requested a cemation of the noise. The young man gave the Chief Magistrate a defiant look and proceeded forthwith to outdo his pre-vious performance by straightening up in his chair and laying both heels on the festive board. Caimly and deliberately the terror of the White House lifted first one foot and then the other, bringing them down alternately with the inevitable dull thud on the Presidential managany. Meanwhile the family sat watching the operation with undisguised admiration. Finally the President broke the slience by turning in

the direction of his guest and ejaculating. "Isn't be cunning? See how he minds me!"

An Important Addition to the Record of

From the Atlanta Constitution. Amos Cummings has at last placed on the official minutes of Congress the well-known facts about the election of Samuel J. Tilden.

All Buddhists Should Read The Sur From the Inter-Ocean. To gratify THE SUN is the next thing to

chieving Nirvaus. Not Transferable.

From the Hartford Times. At a masquerade ball in Hartford a few years ago the writer noticed an ingenious device of the sloor tender. He had a small jubber stamp with initiate and date. He stamped this on the pain of the left hand of each man who passed out. This was his "check" for the svening, and it couldn't be transferred.

Husband and Wife Reunited. Prom the Lewiston Journal.

Wifely devotion seems to have been carried altered the far of the lindeford warman who, when her lord and master got sent to fail for thirly days, promptly dot drunk herself for the sake of being sent up after him.

Economy in the Matter of Birthdays. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 16.—Policeman Gus Robertson's wife yesterday presented him with a pair of the boys. Five years ago, to the very day, Era Boostson became the mother of twin girls. His Tribe Decreasing.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Hazz, eron. Jan. 17.—Abou Ben Adhem, an Arab, was stabled and fatally injured in a drunken row with three tramps at Hazie Creak bridge tast night. A Belletons View of Sam Jones, From the New Orleans Christian Advocate Brother Jones is as irreverent as a Texas THE NEW FUR SEAL LEASE.

Will the Alaska Commercial Company Get it, and How and Whyt

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: That the act of Congress approved July 1, 1870, "to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals late number of THE SUN I saw a letter from Mr. in Alaska," was conceived in sin and born in iniquity there is no doubt. Proof is abundant. Judge Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania, Senator Matt W. Carpenter of Wisconsin. and J. O. Broadhead of Missouri, three great lawyers, pronounced that act unconsti-tutional. Their written opinions to that effect are still in existence. Why and by whom they were suppressed I do not know.

Despite this incontrovertible fact, the lease was shamelessly let to the present beneficiaries. although Mr. Boutwell, then Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant suddenly fied the city. Rather than sign the lease or contract with the Alaska Commercial Company, he turned over the act to his assistant. Richardson, to execute.

In proof of Secretary Boutwell's precipitate flight from Washington to Boston, rather than soil his fingers and reputation by signing that lease, Senator Dawes, in the United States Senate, on the 13th of the present month, used

this ominous language:
"I did what I could to defeat it [the act]. It became the law. The then Secretary of the Treasury [Boutwell], I happen to know, felt very much as I did upon it. He felt so intensely about it that he suffered it to be carried out by his subordinates."

There was a fuelllade in the Senate on the 13th instant about the fur-seal lease, and Senators McPherson of New Jersey made the statement that the Alaska Company had paid into the United States Treasury "two

the statement that the Alaska Company had paid into the United States Treasury "two millions more than the United States had paid for Alaska." This would be \$2,200,000, as the sum paid to Ruesia for Alaska was \$7,200,000.

As a matter of fact, the Alaska Commercial Company has paid in rentals and royalites \$3,175, per skin to the United States. For 100,000 skins they would pay annually \$317,500; and, in twenty years, the total of \$6,350,000. But, as the company have not taken 100,000 skins severy year, the amount paid the Government is, in round numbers, nearly \$6,000,000 instead of \$9,200,000.

Senator Stewart of Nevada made the same error about the figures.

Secretary Windom now calls for bids for a new lease for twenty years, and gives only thirty days for answers. It is impossible to reach all parts of our Union in thirty days, and the conditions exclude the people of Alaska. Why are they thus shut out from competition? Why was not Secretary Windom's advertisement for proposals published in one of the Alaska chaska papers, the Free Frees of Juneau, for example? A written protest against this snap action of the Secretary has gone to President Harrison, and perhases we shall hear that the time to make bids has been extended to sixty or ninety days.

To those who understand the situation and know the ways of the Alaska Commercial Company the suspicion naturally occurs that Mr. Windom's advectisement for thirty days was in the interest of that company.

Pacific,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND TOM PAINE The Young Reformer Wakes up an Ardent Admirer of the Old Patriot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "The filthy little Atheist!" With these words does Mr. Theodore Roosevelt characterize Thomas Paine. They will be found in the midst of much pretentious rubbish in Roosevelt's Life of Governeur Morris. They are rejected as venemous and untruthful. Straus, our late Minister to Turkey, in his excellent work on our Government, says that Paine has been maligned, abused, and accused of "every crime that malice could invent." Roosevelt is a good reference to prove this charge. Paine's writings attest him to have been lofty and liberty-loving.
Washington declared that Paine's pamphlet

against monarchy contained "sound doctrine and unanswerable reason." Rush says "it burst forth from the press with an effect that has been rarely produced by types and paper in any age or country." But it is not neces-sary to call witnesses. The man himself is

In any age or country." But it is not necessary to call witnesses. The man himself is before us.

Paine lived in a crisis. "Great events were on the gale;" Paine took part in them. His role at first was insignificant. He enlarged it. He amazed everybody. His work in demolishing the old, and preparing for the new political structure was superb. This his contemporaries acknowledged, and we know.

In religion Faine was no Athelst. He makes liberal reference to the Scriptures in his "Common Sense" to show that God condemned monarchy. Paine would have the people rule by God's law as their right. His enemies desired that a class should rule in God's name. The dovil himself might belong to that class. "The royal brute of Britain." as Paine styled the King, did. Faine begins his "Age of Reason." as I remember them with the words: "I believe in God and in a future state of existence." He was of Quaker parentage, and requested to be buried in ground belonging to the Society of Friends.

Paine's infidel works, as they are called, have

Friends.
Paine's infidel works, as they are called have been widely and vehemently condemned, often by persons who knew little of them. If Mr. Roosevelt does not belong to this class, he is guitty of wilfully vending a palpable untruth. He is in more danger from his fling of contempt than the man it was aimed at.

CHARLES JAMES.

COLUMBIA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Low at the Metropolitan Opera House. The Hon. Seth Low will be installed as

Feb. 3, at 10% A. M., in the Metropolitan Opera House. Not more than half of those desiring to witness the inauguration can possibly be admitted. Although the entire parquet has been reserved for the students this is only an allowance of 580 seats, and the total enrollment in the Schools of Arts. Mines, and Law, by the last registers, is a trifle over 1,000. Admission will be by ticket, and application for tickets must be made to the secretary of the college. Prof. J. Howard Van Amringe.

The order of exercises will be as follows: Damrosch, will open with the introduction of Act III. of "Dio Meistersinger." This will be followed by the processional load by the grand marshal, George G. De Witt, Jr., class of 1807. Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Cornelius it. Duffie, chaplain of the college. The addresses will then follow—the address on behalf of the trustees by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the installation by the Hon. Hamilton Fi-h, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who will present to Fresident Low the keys and charter of the college. A reply will be made by the Fresident. The address on behalf of the faculties will be delivered by Prof. Henry Drisler, and the address on behalf of the alumni by Frederic R. Coudert. The Fresident Low will deliver his inaugural address. The exercises will close with the benediction by Bishop Potter.

In the evening the alumni dinner will take place at the Hotel Brunswick. last registers, is a trifle over 1,000. Admission

MR. JACKSON'S EXPEDITION.

Trying to Re-establish European Influence North of Victoria Nyanza,

LONDON, Jan. 20 .- A cablegram from Zanzibar on Saturday reported the receipt of letters from Mr. F. J. Jackson, who sent them in October last from a point twelve days east of Victoria Nyanza. He was then on his way to the lake. He has with him a large caravan. He is in the service of the British East African Company, and was sent out to gain a better knowledge of the country between the sea and Victoria Nyanza, and to establish trading stations at Lakes Naivasha and Baringo, which are far on the way to the lake. After reaching the Nyanza it was his intention to send a strong force north of the lake for the purpose, if possible, of entering into friendly relations with Uganda and neighboring countries. has probably fully succeeded in this part of his mission, if it is true as reported that Mwanga

mission, if it is true as reported that Mwanga again occupies the throne of Uganda. When Mwanga wrote to Missionary Mackay a while ago, asking his assistance. Mackay advised him, as soon as possible to establish relations with the British Last African Company.

The material for a railroad forty miles long is now being sent out from England to Mombasa. It will be the first link in the railroad which the British East African Company intend to build from that port to Victoria Nyanza. The company are also connecting all their stations along the coast by telegraph and the British India Steam Navigation Company are about to put a monthly line of swift mail steamers on the route between London. Mombasa, and other ports. No other African enterprise now has a more hopeful outlook or is being more energetically pushed than that of the British East African Company.

Not Bightintiy Mis Own. "Is there any question more disagreeable to you than 'Where did you get that hat ?' "Wall, I should has like thunder to be saked where I

DEFELOPED SIRES OF TROTTERS. A Student of the Breeding Problem Im

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a

C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo, in which he gives the

names of some of the fast performers of the past season, which, in his opinion, go to prove the superiority of undeveloped horses as aires of trotters. I am only a student of the breeding problem, but the performances of the past season have convinced me that the colts that were sired by developed sires have more than held their own. It is true that a number of undeveloped sires have been very successful in siring fast performers, but as a rule they belong to an older generation than the developed ones, and consequently have more and older colts to represent them. If development in the sire tends to reduce his chances as a sire, why is it that Mr. Hamlin places the service fee of his horse Chimes—that was trained almost continually from his yearling to his three-year-old form—at a hisher price than his undeveloped horse Mambrino King, and that of his great four-year-old campaigner. Prince Regent 1218 x, at a higher price than that of his undeveloped sire? Mr. Hamlin is also mistaken when he says that Gen. Tracy bred and brought out Midnight, 2:18 x, as he was bred by F. J. Nodine of Brockiyn. His sire Peacemaker when he says that Gen. Tracy's developed horse Kentucky Wilkes, 2:21x, ever sired was Virginia Evans, that got a four-year-old record of 2:34 last season. Prince Regent is certainly a great colt, but before making claim that he is the best four-year-old of last season. Mr. Hamlin should look over the performances of Direct. 2:18 x, the four-year-old son of the developed and campaigned horse Director, 2:17, that was also the sire of the great three-year-old Margeret S., 2:19 x, while Prince Regent has not won a heat as fast as 2:20. Direct has won nine faster than that, and in at least two of his reces—which he won—he troited every heat inster than 12:20.

I have arranged a table, which I append showing some of the aged horses, that made new records or reduced their recerd the past season, and that were cired by developed sires, and any candid person will confess that, although for the greater part the developed sires are young, they have certainly made a great showing.

FERFORMERS—ONE TRABOLDS. colts to represent them. If development in the

PERFORMERS-ONE-YEAR-OLDS

TWO YEAR-OLDS.

Ony Wilkes.... Fidney. Oycione. Beno Defiance.

Regal Wilkes 2:20% Ony Wilkes 2:15% Fieel 2:14 Ndney 2:11% Ndney 2
COLTS AND FILLIRS THREE TRANS OLD.
Lillian Wilkes
Lucy R. 2.30 Suitan 2:24 Baroness 2:30 Hambrino 2:2136
PERFORMERS FOUR YEARS OLD.
McEwen
McGurdy's Hamble McGurdy's Hamble
AGED PERFORMENS.
Stamboll 2124 Selian 2.24

Gold Lear.
Sprague Goldust. 2.104 Gov. Sprague.
Globe 21104 Hamilit *Almout Jr.
Colvina Sprague. 2.195 Gov. Sprague.
Miss Woodford. 2.20 Blackwood Jr. The above table is not supposed to contain all the coits by developed sires that have made fast records, and in the aged horses I have only included those that have made records of 2:20 or better; but I have given enough to show that developed sires are siring trotters, and trotters of a very high class at that.

WILLINK, Jan. 13, 1890.

ARGO,

A NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.

The Oceans to be Joined by a Rathroad Acrons Costa Rica.

San José, Jan. 10 .- A congress extraordinary has been called and is in session for the purpose of considering the granting of a concession to the Messrs. Smith & Cooper for a railroad from Punta Arenas on the Pacific to Alajuels, twelve miles from this capital. There is at present a branch from Punta Arenas inland to Esparta, some twenty miles; but the rest of the way up to Alajuela is as yet a rather tedious two days' journey in the saddle. From Alajuels to San José there is the railroad built by English capitalists. Of this system the new branch between Cartago and a point considerably below Carrillo is nearing completion. If The Ceremony of Installing the Hon, Seth Messrs. Smith & Cooper are successful in building the line they desire on the Pacific slope, we shall have before long an interocean President of Columbia College on Monday. railroad. The fact of the special calling of a Congress points to the probable success of the enterprise. President Duran and his progressive Cabinet appear to recognize fully the importance of the undertaking, and to desire that the initial steps be promptly and well taken. Messrs Smith & Cooper represent ex-tensive English capital, and are men of high

taken. Messa. Sinkin a Cooper represent extensive English capital, and are men of high
standing.
The country is very quiet now, and peace reigns
in all quarters, except in the little city of Heredia. eight mites from this capital. There it seems
that serious little dramas are being enacted
between the Rodriguistas and Esquivelistas.
The trouble has culminated in a memorial addressed by the Esquivelistas to President Duran, asking him to protect them from further
persecution. The President has promised to
take such steps as may be necessary to preserve order and assure the petitioners of justice.
The reduction of public expenses still goes
on. The present Administration is praised by
every one. Dr. Duran's policy is one of justice
and prudence, and he is ably supported in his
endeavors by the foresight of Don Asignandro
Alvarado and the probity of Señor Jiménez.
News from Nan Naivador is that Rivas was
put to rout, and Menéndez had come again into
power.
Caut. Pratt. who lately arrived here to or-

News from Nan Naivador is that Rivas was put to rout, and Monendez had come again into power.

Capt. Pratt, who lately arrived here to organize the police force, reports some amusing experiences. The Costa Rica policemen are mostly slender striplings of its or 19 years old. There are a few older men among them, but noise of them possesses any great physical strength. This, however, is no serious objection when the peaceful character of the inhabitants is considered. Capt. Pratt says. With eight good men from New York or Brooklyn. I could keep the city in older without the slightest trouble." There is very little theft, and the few cases of drunkenness rarely disturb the peace. There are no deadly assaults, no murders. Whatever depredations are committed are the acts of foreigners. Unfortunately the strangers are the objectionable people. The Jamaica negroes are abominable. There is a class of veritable tramps who got their passage down from New York ostensiely as employees of the railroad company, but who, baving once arrived, turn their backs on honest labor and become beggars, imposing in every possible way on the goodness and generosity of the Costarricense. A tramp's life is very pleasant in a country where there is no cold weather to bother him, and where he need only ask in order to receive. The new organization of the police will probably have some effect upon the tramp class. Capt. Pratt's experience in Guatemais and Salvador render him eminently fitted for his task. Some of the force do not take kindly to the discipline. There is in every Costarricense.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That Philadelphia conductor who informed your correspondent that the girls of the best families in the Quaker ent that the girls of the best families in the quaker City call Postmaster-General Wonamaker's grand depot "Johnny's." didn't know what he was taiking about. Every Philadelphian knows that the best families live in a rectangular parallelogram bounded by Spruca. Walnut and Thirteeuth streats and the tichuylkli River. The girls living there always peaks of the big benear as "Wanny's." Occasionally they may drep into poetry and say:

Johnny

Johnny Wanny,

but not often. Only a girl living outside the parallelogram would think of saving "Johnny's." By the way, all the employees in the grand depot call Mr. Wanamaker "General John" nowadays. OLB PHILADELPHIAM. Confidence in the Old Hero.

"Did you ever run away in battle, grandpa?" asked the little zirl of the one legged veteran. "How foolish" cried the little boy. "Of course grandpa never ran away. Grandpa hopped away."

CANADA'S NATURAL MARKET. Trade with the United States Increasing

that with Great Britain Decrea OTTAWA, Jan. 20 .- Without doubt the most important discussion that will come before the Dominion Parliament this session will be with regard to Canada's trade relations, past, present, and prospective, with the United States. The trade and navigation returns for last year, which have just been presented to Parliament, will form the basis of debate on that question. According to this report Canada's aggregate trade with Great Britain and the United States since 1886 was as follows:

These figures show that the flow of commerce between Canada and the United States is attaining the dimendence of a flood, despite a foreign flag and hostile tariffs. This year the value of products exchanged between Canada and the United States will probably reach \$100,000,000. What Canada sent Great Britain and the United States in year, compared with 1888, is shown by the following table:

Manufac-1,702,804 1,670,359 1,682,025 1,822,948 66,340 53,963 701,616 727,278 Totals \$19,048,281 \$33,500,381 \$37,323,101 \$36,440,289

The total export of \$77,201,304 of Canadian produce was made up as follows: (inerals

Ontario, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island shipped nearly the whole of their exports to the United States. The provinces paid customs duties as follows: Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island ... Northwest Territory.... New Brunswick..... 540, 158 974, 716 Importation of trees, shrubs, and plants

Importation of trees, shrubs, and plants, which were recently placed on the reciprocal list with the United States, has risen enormously. Instead of 320,000 apple trees imported from the United States there were 542,000, and peach, pear, and plum trees almost double in number. Green fruit was also on the rectirocal tree list with the United States. In 1888 there were 17,000 barrels of apples imported from the United States; last year, 70,921 barrels. With the duty in 1888 there were 630,000 pounds of peaches brought in; last year, free, there were 3,327,990 pounds. THEY HAD SCREWED UP THE DOOR.

The Incident that Made Judge Holman the Watchdog of the Treasury. From the Washington Post.

During the war, when patriotism and sentiment were at flood tide, the rolls of the two flouses of Congress were increased almost weekly to make room for wounded soldiers, who had been discharged from the service. Doorkeepers, messengers, and watchmen were so thick around the Capitol that they were in each other's way. Judge Holman happened to be in the basement one day, and endeavored to go through a doorway, guarded by a one-legged veteran.

"Can't get through there," said the guardian of the portal unconcernedly.

"I am a member of Congress," said the Judge, quietly.

"I don't know that that makes any difference," said the doorkeeper. "unless you came from a

"I don't know that that makes any difference," said the doorkeeper. "unless you came from a district where the people can walk through wood. That door is ecrewed up."
"Then what are you doing here?" inquired Judge Holman, whose curiosity was naturally excited.
"I'm here for \$3.20 a day. There's a fellow from the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry watching the other side of it, and mebbe he can tell you more than I can."
By a circuitous route the Judge, through

more than I can."

By a circuitous route the Judge, through committee rooms, reached the other side of the door. Sure enough, there sat another veteral leisurely reading a newspaper. He was equally frank in announcing that the door was scrawed feet.

fast.
"You see." he said, by way of explanation,
"both me and my partner are subject to rheumatiz since we've been in the army, and we
screwed up this door so we wouldn't be in the
draught." Judge Holman thought that if the Govern ment was paying two men \$3.20 a day each for watching a door that could not be opened, it was time that somehody proposed retrenchment. He threw him-elf into the breach, secured a reduction in the House rolls, and ever since has been the determined enemy of sine-cures and extra salaries.

INGERSOLL ON THE ADMINISTRATION. He Tells the President What He Thinks of His Way of Running Things.

From the St. Louis Republic. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The clubs here ar

Washington, Jan. 16.—The clubs here are laughing over a remark attributed to Col. Bob Ingersoll that this Administration reminded him of a dispute between a man and his wife as to what they would have for their Christmas dinner. The man wanted turkey and the woman demanded duck, so they compromised on cabbage.

"I told Mr. Harrison the other day," the Colonel is quoted as saying, "what I thought of his way of running things. He has been wasting the reopie's time in examining into the claims of every applicant for place from Cabinet Secretaries down to doorkeepers. He has been in the office more than ten months now, and he is still worrying over some of those cases that were intil tefors him the longer he waits the more applicants arise, and when there are twenty applicants for one place the effect of his final decision is to make nine-teen chemies and one friend. And what a friend that one is! Why, a neighbor of mine who was among the first applicants for a certain office was kept waiting so long that he finally forgot all about it. The other morning I met him on the street, and he called out: "What news do you suppose I got to-day? That d—foo! Harrison has appointed me." When I told that story to the President he inquired solemnity: "Oi, Ingersoil, who was that man? "Mr. President," I replied, 'you don't need to have me tell you. You've appointed a couple of thousand men, more or less, to office, Just think them over and make a guess—you can't fail to hit the right one."

\$200 Damages for Being Hugged by a Bear. From the Toronto Globe.

Prom the forests of being Hugged by a Hear.

Prom the forests of close.

The Civil Assize Court vesterday was the scene of the termination of the Parkdale bear adventure. In the fall of 1888 John Shaw, a young man residing at 45 fexiesy street, after seeing a lady home from church on Sunday evening, started for home, and on the way was hugged by a bear belonging to Mr. John McCreary, a butcher on Queen street west. Now, Mr. Shaw dight like the hugging—in fact he had good cause to remember it—for he had to forego seeing his best girl for a good while on account of injuries received from the hear. As a consequence, he sought to recover from Mr. McCreary \$2.000 for the hugging, and his father, Mr. Matthew Shaw, asked \$300 for trouble in nursing him.

The evidence was of a curious nature, one witness testifying that in the dark the bear looked like a dog running, while another swore that he thought the fight was between a policensu and a man whom the former was shoving before him in the darkness. The figure of the policeman turned out to be the tear on its hind legs in the act of hugging Shaw. Then the brute knocked him down and worried him. The result of the suit, which was against Mrs. McCreary, the property holder of the family, as well as her husband, was that damages to the extent of \$200 were given to each plaintiff against Mr. McCreary, while a non-suit was given as regards the wife.

From the Austin Bratesman.

Short-haired women and long-haired men are the great dangers of this country. A Provoking Accident.

about her in the newspapers. In the summer, particularly, she makes more or less of a sensation at Long Branch and Narraganests, and half the correspondents devote a large portion of their time to exploiting her garish display of gowns and bathing suits. She ate it the Brunewick Hotel a few nights since with her hus-band and a well-known man about town, and rather astounded the people who were looking at her by olinobling a single gimes in her eye and studying the bill clinching a single glass in her eye and studying the bill of fare with it with all the nonchalance whileh belongs to the conventional British swall. Her manner was all right, but the factal expression was not quite in keep-ing with the pirt. It scrowed her small and rather atriking face sidewise to an alarming extent. Neither her husband nor his companion paid the slightest atten-tion to the freak, and after a time she raised her head and angle statish. her head and carefully scanned the people in the restaurant through her glass. Then, with a bored expression, she dropped the monools from her eye and entered into conversation with her companions. From time to time during the dinner she acrewed the glass in her eys and looked about. The fashlon is imported from England, but it seems entirely safe to say that it has not come to stay. Even the most advanced of English women shrink a little from the attention which wearing a single glass excites, though the writer has seen on Bond arrest in London, in the course of a morn-ing, half a desen or more women all exploiting this stily fad. They were not pretty women, of course Women of pronounced personal attractiveness do not descend to such foldered and nonsense. "Mrs. Potter seclipse," said a man who has a position

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT

Only one woman has as yet had the temerity to an

pear in New York with a single eyegians. She was for-merly an actress, who married into private life, and

since that time a great deal of gossip has been written

of importance in society, "is absolute. Her silly re-criminations against society in New York pass unheedad for even the least important tyro in society knows that Mrs. Potter's friends clung to her as long as they could with any show of decency, and that then she threw them over. It was never a question of descrition on the part of Mrs. Poster's friends. It is often said in England and France that when a lady chooses to descend from her station she goes further and faster than a woman who never had any title to good birth or position. There are many instances alread to prove this ail the way from the women of title who have set the whole of England aghast by their indiscretions to the Russian and French princesses who have sunk from absolute purity and eminence to be music hall singers and public dancera. Women are essentially reckiess in their methods, and for some unaccounts to reason they always seem to when they throw themselves away. A great many of the cheap paragraphers and vulgar wits of the country have amused themselves deriding Mr. James Brown Potter during the past five years. Nobody has ever spoken a word in his favor publicly, but his action has been consistent, honorable, and straightfor ward throughout. He is a man of the highest integrity. and the manner in which he has suffered in slience during his wife's recent career, and even up to now, when she departs to Australia with Kyrle Beilew, a lady's maid and a nursemaid, shows the sort of stuff he is made of. His financial position remains unshaken and he is to-day the most loving, careful, and conscientious of fathers to the child that Mrs. Potter has practically described." Mr. Manafield's dismissal from his company of two of

his most prominent actors because, as he said his repertoire would not justify him in carrying them on tour, has called attention to the struggle which this young actor is making to find acceptance as a Shake-spearean star. It is said that he is very much cut up over the rafusal of New York to endorse him. Probably the methods be has adopted have had something to up with his fatture here. He has in everything wa ked ex-actly in the line set down by Henry Irving, every adver-tisement and billboard being an exact imitation of these of the English actor. The advertisements read " Mr. Manufield and His Company," and there is the same Manufichi and fits Company." and there is the same prominence given to Mr. Manufichile feminine supporter. Miss Cameron. that Mr. Irving gave to Miss Terry. She is aliaded to as his coleague, and so on. All of the exterior form of the Irving Terry combination is there, but the public has decided, suparently, that there is a difference in the preconsility and artistic worth of the two traces. in the personality and artistic worth of the two trace dians, Mr. Mansfeld, since his essay in tragedy, has apparently accumulated a tremendous load of gloom. He hurries about the streets with downcast eyes and an air of intense and melancholy absorption. During his early successes here as Juron Cheoriel, Prince Ko. and Dr. Jekell, Mansfield was a popular figure about town. He often sat in Delmonico's, surrounded by his friends, telling stories and amusing his companions with his fund of anecdote. Nowadays, however, he marche alone. No one ever sees him in public unless he is striding rapidly through the streets and the fun and gavety of his life seem to have been absorbed in his melancholy Richard.

A well-known boat builder on the fit. Lawrence, who has been in New York taking orders for the past two or three weeks, remarked that the English custom of liv

ing in house boats was taking a hold here.
"All up and down the Thamea," he said, "there are lous of these pretty little cottages built on floats and named house boats. They are towed about through the canals and up and down the case rivers of England, and people pionic aboard them in great shape. About five years ago I received my first order for a house boat here. Since then I have built a number, and the orders are increasing every year. Nome of them are used on the smaller lakes, at Penn Yan, Watkins, Geneva, and so on, and there are quite a number of houses about in old nooks among the Thousand islands. They are a great delight to the children, and are of unusual value in picuicking at short distances from home. It is not a difficult thing, you know to pole one of these boats along the margin of a lake or even to paddle it three or four miles from the home dock to some shenered nool where the picnicking party can be entirely alone. In England they usually have a sleam or naphtha legach in connection with the boat, so that abort excursions can be taken from headquarters. The launch is also useful in towing the house boat stong. It is practically a canal boat built above water. The hou will never rage over here to any great ext there are tides on most of our sheets of pleasure waters. and then, too, we have a pest in the shape of snats of monipultees on the banks of our canala rivers, and lakes which make the house-boat life more or less of a torture. None of these disadvantages are to be en-

countered where the house boat flourishes in England.

"The tumult over Miss Jane Stuart's appearance with Crane, the other night, was due to one of the most remarkable gatherings of politicians that was ever known in a New York theatre," said a well-known manager yesterday. "I was perfectly amazed at the outbursts of applause which greated the efforts of this young actress. The Sun, by the way, was the only paper which gave the correct inkling of things, and it is too bad that Billy Crane, who is one of the most generous men in the theatrical profession, should be accused of jealousy and of trying to keep Miss Stuart in the background. was no such intention on Mr Crane's part. The actress was piaying in not a particularly important rôle, and, during the tour which preceded the New York opening, Mr. Crane had not discovered any great evi-dences of popularity in her performance. Accordingly, on the first night, when there was a tramendous outburst of applaues after the fail of the curtain, he did not realize thas it was from the per-sonal friends of Miss Stuart. The audience somehor got the notion that he was trying to keep the autress in the background and take the honors himself, and there was a great demonstration for Miss Stuart, who was herself entirely unconscious of the demonstrations which were being made in her honor, and who had gone to her dressing room, and was making a charge for the next act. Hence it was some time before she was brought forward. Meanwhile a certain portion of the audience was creating an uproar that suggested Tammany Hail on election night when the Wigwam is in the van. Miss Stuart is the daughter of Commis-sioner of Accounts Holahan, and it was to the untiring efforts of this gentleman that the presence in the Sta Theatre of everybody of importance in the city Gov-

A fairly well dressed man went into Druggiet H. R. Thompson's store at l'ark avenue and l'illy sixth street last week, and in Mr. Thompson's absence induced his cierk to cash a check for \$5 on the Chemical Bank. It was payable to bearer, and was signed by Nelson wood. When Mr. Thompson presented it at the Chemical Bank yesterday the teller sold it was not good and that there were lots of men apparently doing nothing else but getting nuwary cierks to each worthless checks on the Chemical Bank. "Psople think, or rather some people think," said the teller, "that any order on the Chemical is good. They get left sometimes, and this is one of the many cases. Often the trick is played by boys who find blanks and fill them out for fun and drop them on the street. Then the fellow who picks them

"The practice of using a stenographer for the pur expediting business correspondence." repose of expediting business correspondence." re marked a well-known dry goods merchant in the Oilsey House yesterday. "is one that has grown to home pro-portions, and that, too, within a very few years. Fif teen or twenty years ago a clerk who could take dictation in shorthand and then transcribe the letter quickly and correctly on a typewriter was an unbeard-of thing. Indeed, at that time the typewriter was in its infancy and was almost unknown in the commercial world. With the improvements in the typewriter however, came the education of young men and women for this particular branch of clerical work, and now there is hardly an office in the city where there is not one or more amanuenses employed, and, as a result business letters are clearer and far more legible than formerly. Every hotel that has any claims whatever of being either first or second class has its atenographer and now comes the latest thing in the shorthand line the placing of a stenographer and typewriter on the limited trains between New York and Chicago. To men who are accustomed to dictate their cerrespondonce to their stanographers this will be a positive tux ury and will anable them to do a year amount of letter writing on the train."

Museum Fat Woman (in horse car, to conductor) -Will you please lift up the grating? My husband, the living skeleton, has fallen underneath.